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MEXICAN AMBASSADOR UPHOLDS UN DRAFT RESOLUTION

PA260331 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0241 GMT 26 Nov 85

[Text] United Nations, 25 Nov (EFE) -- Mario Moya Palencia, Mexican UN ambassador, insisted here today that his country supports the draft resolution presented by the Contadora Group to the UN General Assembly on the situation in Central America, although three of the countries that comprise it have withdrawn their support. The strong pressure by the majority of the Central American countries which, with the sole exception of Nicaragua, objected to the draft, led the rest of the members of Contadora to reconsider their support for the draft which was withdrawn last weekend by Venezuela, Colombia, and Panama, EFE has learned.

Moya Palencia stated at a press conference that the draft was negotiated at the level of the Contadora foreign ministers, who agreed on the text presented with the signatures of the four ambassadors to the United Nations last Friday, after introducing an amendment that enhanced it at the request of the Colombian foreign minister. The Mexican diplomat denied having been invited to participate in a luncheon or in the meetings held this weekend among the three members of Contadora and four of the Central American countries, El Salvador, Costa Rica, Honduras, and Guatemala.

Venezuela, Panama, and Colombia notified the United Nations on Saturday that they were withdrawing the draft, and this was made known to Diego Cordovez, assistant secretary general for special political affairs, Moya Palencia said. Francisco Sucre-Figarella, Venezuelan ambassador to the United Nations, gathered his Contadora colleagues from Colombia and Panama at a luncheon together with representatives of the Central American countries, excluding Nicaragua, last Saturday, but Moya Palencia said he was not invited. Sucre-Figarella explained to EFE that he could not find Moya Palencia over the weekend, but the Mexican ambassador said he had not left New York. Regarding Nicaragua, the Venezuelan ambassador said that since its position was already known, it had not been necessary to include it in the meetings.

Diplomatic reports denied by Sucre-Figarella indicated that the luncheon had also been attended by Vernon Walters, U.S. permanent representative to the United Nations, who also denied this to reporters, but he said that he had held many telephone contacts with the interested parties over the weekend.

Moya Palencia said that if anyone was surprised by the withdrawal of the draft, it wa Mexico, although he explained that his country, consistent with its tradition of dialogue, is open to opinions that can improve the draft, be it from the other members of Contadora, the Central American countries, the Nonaligned Movement, or any other.

The diplomat said he was unaware of the existence of a new draft, couched in softer words, circulating today in the United Nations, although it has not been formally submitted.

RIOS ERENU PLEDGES ARMY COMMITMENT TO DEMOCRACY

PY240245 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1819 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 22 Nov (TELAM) -- General Hector Rios Erenu, the chief of the Army General Staff, said here today that the Army will continue to work for its definitive inclusion in the constitutional system with the participation of all of its ranks, who are convinced that it is necessary to strengthen the state of law. He made this statement in a speech closing a course attended by commanders of units headquartered throughout the country. The course began on 18 November at the Libertador Building, where the Army headquarters is located. The ceremony was also attended by generals, commanders, and high-ranking officers on active duty.

Rios Erenu also stated that the army is aware of the critical situation the country is going through and that it accepts its share of the burden, which has meant reductions in its budget and in the draft, and other sacrifices until the situation improves.

Upon closing the course for unit commanders, a routine activity in the military timetable, Rios Erenu referred to the work undertaken in 1985 and gave instructions for 1986. In his speech, the chief of the Army General Staff also asked his subordinates to strengthen the comradely ties with the other Armed Forces branches and to promote joint activities with them. It has been reported that he also referred to current issues important to the Army, giving his opinion on them.

Concerning the activities to be carried out during the next year, Rios Erenu set several guidelines, among them to optimize the use of personnel and the available means in order to strengthen the cohesion and operational capacity of the Army at all levels. He also exhorted his subordinates to continue with the restructuring of the Army in a progressive manner and to undertake this task with willingness, despite the limitations for which the Army is not responsible.

He then reiterated the most important aspects of a recent order to restructure the Army. This order includes several instructions aimed at optimizing the use of budgetary allocations and at improving the current Army organizations. Rios Erenu said that the order is effective immediately. He added that following its tradition, the Army will have to help the community within its resources.

He then referred to the timetable of activities for 1986, mentioning the main guidelines for the training of troops and cadres, particularly as it involves courses, new recruits, training periods, and other military training matters. Rios Erenu ended his speech by reiterating that the Army believes that its human resources are its most valuable assets and that it is necessarty to strengthen discipline, cohesion, and the confidence in the Army commanders through appropriate military training. He prayed to God for spiritual strength to continue striving for the preestablished goals.

COUP PLOT, DRUG TRAFFICKING ACCUSATIONS LEVELLED

PY240214 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2035 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 23 Nov (NA) -- Guillermo Patricio Kelly warned today that Peronist leader Herminio Iglesias may be attending an anticommunist meeting being held in Paraguay under the sponsorship of Latin American Federation of Democratic Organizations (FEDAL), "following a decision by the Moon sect and by the P-2 to arrange details for a coup against the government of President Raul Alfonsin."

Kelly also said that on 25 November he will submit "new evidence" to the courts against Peronist deputies Norberto Imbelloni and Jorge Triaca, "to prove that they are involved in cocaine trafficking despite their frequent meetings with Interior Minister Antonio Troccoli."

In statements to NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS, Kelly stressed that on 18 November Juan Carlos Pugliese, the president of the Chamber of Deputies, received a note from trial judge Jaime Far Sau, reportedly ordering "the prosecution of Deputy Norberto Imbelloni on charges of murdering former guard Raul Cuerbo. Pugliese was notified that Deputy Imbelloni, also known as Beto, and others are facing charges for several crimes including homicide, and that they must report to court to make their statements on 12 December," Kelly said. He added that for this reason, "when he was summoned by the judge, Imbelloni submitted a note and on Thursday he went to Dallas in the United States to attend a Moon sect meeting."

"Now Herminio Iglesias has gone to Paraguay after meeting with the interior minister. That is why I say that the FEDAL follows instructions from the Moon sect and from the P-2 to stage a coup against the government of Dr Alfonsin," he stressed.

Finally, he reiterated that "my house is at the disposal of the journalists, who can evaluate the evidence that I have against Imbelloni in the murder of cocaine trafficker Cuerbo. Both Imbelloni and Cuerbo have been employees of Lorenzo Miguel and Jorge Triaca."

COLUMNIST LINKS AMNESTY ISSUE TO END OF BOMBINGS

PY242117 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 24 Nov 85 pp 3, 8

["Politics and Labour" Column by James Nielson]

[Excerpts] Now that the question of an anmesty has been brought into the open by such Radical deputies as Lepoldo Moreau, and the Church has thrown its weight into the fray, the military feel that the tide has finally begun to flow in their favour. The Army chief of staff General Hector Rios Erenu, who enjoys the unstinted support of the Radical government -- and, in consequence, of the Radical press as well -- made this clear enough in some statements on Friday in which he expressed his satisfaction at the way things have been going, and congratulated the rest of the country for approaching the "point" from where, according to him, "Everyone together" would start moving ahead. This "point" is, of course, the amnesty which is now referred to as a "full stop." Before too many weeks are out, it is fair to predict, this euphemism will be discarded for an even better one, "point of departure."

The government continues to deny that it is thinking of drafting any kind of amnesty. Some insiders, however, say that the amnesty has already been drawn up and the only problem left is when to start ramming it through Congress. Making these statements disquietingly plausible is the sudden halt in the bombing and threat campaign that did so much to mar the final stages of the election campaign. The halt is not the result of any arrests -- so far none of the actual culprits seem to have been caught -- so it is legitimate to ask just why the terrorists have declared a truce. One answer is that the government has given them to understand via various intermediaries that it is going to find a "solution" to the "human rights problem" and as the only solution acceptable to them would be a full amnesty, this is what is suspected of being on the way. If this proves to be the case, political opposition is likely to be weak. Many Radicals appear to have lost their enthusiasm for highmindedness: Moreau is not the only Radical deputy who thinks it is now time to start "looking ahead" -- another much-used euphemism. The Peronist movement, whether rightwing or "reformist," also want to consign the "dirty war" to history without too many officers being tried for their contribution to it.

The liberal "centre" and assorted conservatives are promilitary and think the "dirty war" should be forgotten. The Church, its few dissidents notwithstanding, wants an amensty. The CGT also. This leaves the left and Radical or Peronist mavericks, but their combined strength would not be enougth to halt the government juggernaut once it really starts moving.

ALFONSIN WARNS OF INFLATION, ADVOCATES CHANGE

PY251540 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0025 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 22 Nov (NA) -- President Raul Alfonsin today reiterated the objectives of the Austral plan and warned "against the natural tendency to relax after the initial effort." He said that "the old habit of solving the difficulties by resorting to inflation has reappeared," and asked for "a system of agreements capable of strengthening stability." Speaking tonight during a ceremony marking the 10th anniversary of the creation of the Coordinating Commission of the Foodstuff Industries (Copal), Alfonsin said that "many people do not want to live in a situation of stability and are regrouping to demand inflation, but all of us will end up suffering the consequences."

"Now that we are going through an economic policy transition in which the government's administrative decisions must be supplemented by a system of agreements capable of strengthening stability, all sectors must help consolidate this initiative for the recovery of economic growth," Alfonsin said. The president spoke during a dinner at the Plaza Hotel which was attended by, among others, Economy Minister Juan Sourrouille, Interior Minister Antonio Troccoli, Labor Minister Hugo Barrionuevo, secretaries of state, and almost 200 businessmen, among whom were UIA [Argentine Industrial Union] President Roberto Favelevic and Rural Society head Guillermo Alchuron. Copal head Gilberto Montagna, who is also UIA vice president, spoke on behalf of Copal. Montagna said that the extension of the price freeze, which "has already fulfilled its mission, will be a clear sign of frailty of the success that has been achieved."

President Alfonsin said that "we have already begun to build our future" and that "in the economic area, the anti-inflationary plan that we have implemented has made it possible for us to get a clear picture of what we must do in the future." Alfonsin stressed that "the resistance to change will condemn us to recreate the factors that led us to stagnation and inflation," and insisted that "we must become aware of the risks involved in the lack of action, in the preservation of old production methods, in the manner in which labor relations are handled, and in the manner the state is managed. But this resistance poses an even more dangerous threat: the temptation to terminate the old, rigid and anachronistic patterns with an arbitrary intervention marked by an uncontrolled destruction similar to the one we saw not long ago," he added.

In another part of his speech, Alfonsin referred to the repayment of the foreign debt, stating that "we will not rule out the alternatives we are given to obtain financial support, even if those alternatives are insufficient to achieve the goals we have set for ourselves." Nevertheless, he insisted that "we will discuss and negotiate the terms of financial assistance with independent criteria, remaining faithful to our objectives." Concerning the economic adjustment plan enforced in mid-June, the president said that "we created the plan on the basis of our own interests."

He anticipated that "we will implement the modernization policy and the reforms in the same spirit, and stressed "the determination to use the best and also the fairest means to overcome the difficulties our country is confronting." Alfonsin also voiced his hope that "the association between democracy and the productive sector become stronger in an atmosphere of mutual trust, in order to consolidate stability and mobilize the forces that will promote a change in society."

In another part of his speech, Alfonsin voiced his conviction that "the vitality of a country lies in the strength and durability of its medium-level organizations, which make up a rich and widespread network of associations that consolidate the will to do things in common. For a very long time now, our people, through their strong personality, have known how to combine personal initiative and cooperation, two qualities that are invaluable at a time when we are undertaking the great task of recreating -- as we have been doing since we restored democracy -- an appropriate setting for social coexistence and responsible dialogue," he added.

After referring to "the multiple pressures and demands from sectors that seem to be unaware of the responsibilities that we must bear at this time," the president pointed to the need "to build the future." He wondered: "How shall we do it unless we introduce into our minds the cultural change that will free us from our sectarian or sectorial positions and imbue our minds with that spirit of solidarity and tolerance, which is the revitalizing blood of the new generations flowing from the most diverse sectors of society?"

He then stressed that "the economic reform plan is not an economic experiment that is to be evaluated from a distance; it is a great effort by the entire Argentine people, an effort that will succeed only to the extent that each one of us feels actually involved." Concerning the government's achievements, Alfonsin said that "the public accounts are now in order, inflation has been curbed, and the local currency has been strengthened." He added that "the capacity of a country to build its own future depends on its capacity to understand the need for change."

"Are we less intelligent or less resolute than others regarding the need to introduce changes to strengthen our stability and pave the way for growth?" he asked. He said that "it is true that Argentina is part of a world order that strongly influences our possibilities," although he said that "despite this, there are still many alternatives that depend on us and on our ability to change our traditional patterns for development, labor relations, and state management."

ALFONSIN, SOURROUILLE CONFER WITH VOLCKER

PY240204 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0114 GMT 24 Nov 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 23 Nov (NA) -- The Public Information Secretariat of the Presidency at 2200 [0100 GMT] issued the following communique:

"The president of the nation, Raul Alfonsin, tonight held a 45-minute meeting in the Olivos residence with the head of the Federal Reserve Board of the United States of America, Paul Volcker. The meeting began at 2030, and Economy Minister Juan Vital Sourrouille also took part. Afterwards, at 2115, the participants had a private dinner, which was also attended by the U.S. Ambassador to Argentina, Frank Ortiz, Finance Secretary Mario Brodersohn, and the under secretary for economic policy, Jose Luis Mechinea."

FINANCE MINISTER 'OPTIMISTIC' ON IMF TALKS

PY221852 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Finance Minister Roberto Gisbert is optimistic for Bolivia about the consequesces of the talks being held with the IMF. These statements were made in response to questions concerning the visit of IMF officials currently in Bolivia.

[Begin recording] [Grisbert] Well, I just want to state that we are optimistic. We trust that the government program will be successful. And obviously, we will report on any developments.

[First unidentified reporter] Isn't this an examination by the IMF?

[Gisbert] No, not at all.

[Second unidentified reporter] However, it seems that [words indistinct] a stand-by credit should be granted.

[Gisbert] No, in order to go forward we need the support of the Bolivian people as far as labor is concerned in order to increase production. [end recording]

ARGENTINA DONATES $20 MILLION TO EMERGENCY FUND

PY232247 Paris AFP in Spanish 1608 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Text] La Paz, 23 Nov (AFP) — The emergency fund for Bolivia favored by UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar has grown by $20 million due to contributions by the Argentine Government, the president of the Senate, Gonzalo Sanchez, reported today in La Paz.

Sanchez, who is also a top leader of the progovernment National Revolutionary Movement (MNR) and a prosperous mining businessman, said that this is how various countries respond to show that they want Bolivia to overcome its grave crisis. So far, he said, the fund has risen to $83 million: from Brazil ($15 million), Colombia ($10 million), Venezuela ($28 million), the Andean Development Corporation ($10 million), and Argentina ($20 million).

It was also reported that the fund will be used for the reactivation of productive apparatus and the creation of mixed enterprises in the industrial and agricultural sectors.

EEC OFFICIAL VISITS, OFFERS ASSISTANCE

PY221430 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Excerpt] EEC chief administrator Dr Simon (MacLub) has expressed the readiness of the EEC member countries to provide assistance to Bolivia. In fact, this statement was made during a visit he made to Foreign Minister Gaston Araoz Levy, who heartily welcomed the EEC representatives.

CONGRESS APPROVES CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY BILL

PY222250 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2100 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Excerpt] The National Congress this afternoon during a second voting session approved an amendment submitted by Deputy Valmor Giavarina to President Sarney's bill convening a Constituent Assembly. In a solemn session to be held next week, the National Congress will enact the bill.

By a 55-0 vote at 1530, the Federal Senate approved the bill calling for a Constituent Assembly, which will be a congressional assembly. Since the Chamber of Deputies had already approved the bill by 324 votes early this morning, the decision to convene a Constituent Assembly is now final.

[Paris AFP in Spanish at 2156 GMT on 22 November adds: "During a second voting session, the Brazilian Congress approved today a constitutional amendment on convoking in 1987 a Constituent Assembly that will be charged with drafting a new constitution."]

REDUCTION IN PRESIDENTIAL TERM LEFT TO ASSEMBLY

PY230113 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 21 Nov 85 p 5

[Excerpts] Yesterday in Recife, presidential spokesman Fernando Cesar Mesquita said that "the commitment of the political parties that form the Democratic Alliance is that President Sarney's term should last 6 years and that nothing in this regard should be changed until the convening of a Constituent Assembly." According to Mesquita, the government believes that only a National Constituent Assembly has the power to reduce Jose Sarney's term in office.

The 46-year-old government spokesman stated that "from the juridical point of view, the proposal for direct elections for president of the republic is not possible since the 6-year term is a firm and true right of the president that can only be modified by the Constituent Assembly." Independent federal deputy Wilmar Pallis (Rio de Janeiro) is collecting signatures in the Chamber of Deputies and Senate for an amendment proposing direct elections for president on 15 November 1986.

The spokesman also denied rumors of a cabinet reshuffle: "The president only intends to make changes when the ministers give up their posts to prepare for elections next year. However, this does not mean there will be no changes before then, but it is a very remote possibility."

CORRECTION TO MINISTRY COMMENT ON CUBAN RELATIONS

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Sarney Says Ties With Cuba Set for Resumption," published in the 25 November Latin America DAILY REPORT, page D 1, second paragraph, line three:

...relations should really occur during the congressional recess, "but probably not in December." (changing phrase "most likely" to "but probably not")

BRIEFS

FOREIGN DEBT DIRECTOR -- Antonio de Padua Seixas, a former Central Bank employee, will be installed today as the first Brazilian foreign debt director. [Text] [Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 0900 GMT 21 Nov 85 PY]

EMERGENCY DECREES IMPLEMENTED TO OVERCOME CRISES

PA251436 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0824 GMT 25 Nov 85

[By Guillermo Tovar Arnez]

[Excerpts] Bogota, 25 Nov (EFE) -- Colombian President Belisario Betancur last night decreed an economic emergency in order to establish measures to face the country's crisis following the eruption of the Nevado del Ruiz volcano, which caused the deaths of 25,000 people and left 250,000 homeless. Betancur and his ministers, after obtaining the favorable vote of the Council of State, the top administrative body, drew up a constitutional article empowering the executive branch to issue decrees, to be enforced as laws, in the event of national disasters for a maximum period of 90 days.

The national emergency will be in effect from 24 November to the last day of the year. In addition, Congress will hold special sessions starting on 7 January to analyze complementary measures. Government (Interior) Minister Jaime Castro Castro announced the text of the decree, which bases the measure on the immense and painful tragedy caused by the Nevado del Ruiz' eruption, which resulted in a grave public disaster.

During a long session on Sunday Betancur and the ministers of the economic and social sectors drafted the economic emergency decrees in order to help overcome the crisis and decided to create a nonbureaucratic [no burocratico] agency to take care of the reconstruction. Betancur will personally control this agency, which will also have a coordinator, considered a superminister without portfolio, with independent powers to contract loans and begin public works.

The first decrees were aimed at defining the legal situation of property and people in Armero, where the registries of houses, farms, machinery, and bank accounts, as well as the documents of all public and private organizations, including the church, the mayor's office, and schools, were lost. The emergency measures strengthen the current national disaster fund for the reconstruction of the areas affected by the floods and for the creation of jobs for thousands of people who earned their living from the ruined land.

At the end of the half-day meeting, several ministers reported on decrees of their respective areas aimed at the construction of roads, the implementation of health plans, the building of schools, the maintenance of public order and security, the granting of credit, the rehabilitation of agricultural lands, housing, etc.

The National Planning Department rechanneled $220 million granted by the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank to repair roads damaged by the mud avalanche that buried Armero and part of Lerida and Chinchina. These funds were originally granted to build roads and carry out electrical projects.

Regarding the judicial branch, one of the measures calls for the creation of an organization in charge of the security of judges and magistrates, targets of death threats from drug traffickers following the approval of extraditions, and the protection of judicial buildings from guerrilla occupations.

EXTRADITION OF 6 CITIZENS TO U.S. AUTHORIZED

PA231424 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1600 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Bogota, 20 Nov (DPA) -- In an unprecedented step, the Colombian Government today authorized the extradition to the United States of six Colombian citizens, the largest number of people ever extradited on a single occasion. At the same time, it authorized the extradition to Honduras of Jose Ramon Matta, a drug trafficker accused of homicide.

Resolutions signed by President Belisario Betancur and Colombian Minister of Justice Enrique Parejo Gonzalez confirmed the decision to send the following Colombian citizens to the United States to be tried: Marlene Navarro Sanchez de Cubani, Andres Calle Lopez, Humberto Cardona, Rodrigo Garcia, Bertha Yolanda Paez de Gonzalez, and Evidaline Garzon de Escobar. At the same time, the Colombian Government denied the U.S. extradition request for Jose Ramon Matta, ordering instead that he be sent to Honduras, his country of origin, where he is wanted for alleged participation in a double homicide.

The extradited Colombian citizens are accused of conspiring to introduce and distribute narcotics, as well as money laundering and swindling the U.S. Treasury.

CONSERVATIVES NAME GOMEZ HURTADO PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE

PA251234 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 24 Nov 85

[Excerpt] We have details on the Conservative Party's national convention. Today the convention officially proclaimed the presidential candidacy of Alvaro Gomez Hurtado and acknowledged Misael Pastrana Borrero as its top leader. While Liberal candidate Virgilio Barco and New Liberalism candidate Luis Carlos Galan toured Cesar and Huila, respectively, the Conservatives held their convention. Jorge Enrique Rojas files this report:

[Begin recording] With happiness, sobriety, satisfaction, and resignations, conservative leaders have greeted the nomination of Alvaro Gomez Hurtado. As expected, the convention lasted 5 and 1/2 hours. Senator J. Emilio Valderrama withdrew his candidacy and was applauded. A total of 586 votes made the candidacy of Alvaro Gomez Hurtado official. [end recording]

FARC GUERRILLAS REPORTEDLY ORGANIZING AIR FLEET

PA241800 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 20 Nov 85 p 7 C

[Excerpt] A high-ranking officer of the 8th Brigade has disclosed to EL TIEMPO that FARC [Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia] is organizing its own air fleet in the Llanos Orientales, which is why it has kidnapped three commercial pilots, so they can serve as instructors. The military spokesman added that the guerrillas operating in Meta are using three missing light planes to transport the sick, weapons, food, drugs, ammunition, etc.

He added that pilots Guillermo Montoya, who has been held by the FARC for 1 month, Orlando Bernal Blanco, and Freddy Hidalgo are being used by the guerrillas to train the FARC members. He also said that if the authorities do not adopt special security measures, airplanes will continue to be seized by the guerrillas.

FEBRES CORDERO ON OIL, TERRORISM, DEBT

PA251409 Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 17 Nov 85 p D-8

[Report on a news conference granted by President Leon Febres Cordero in Merida, Venezuela, on 16 November by Miguel Angel Liendo; questioners not identified]

[Excerpts] Merida, 16 Nov -- President Leon Febres Cordero arrived in Merida to say, among other things, that he does not believe that the irregular groups active in Latin America are subversives, but are merely seeking protection under an alleged idealism which also gambles with human rights.

According to him, it is not possible to negotiate with either terrorists or criminals, a reference to the various groups active in several hemispheric countries which are described as "guerrillas."

Question: How do you view the current oil situation?

Febres Cordero: OPEC must be strengthened in order to revise the oil prices in the international market for both Ecuador and Venezuela, which are oil countries. Price stability is needed, and we will do everything possible to bolster OPEC, not only to stay in it, but also to help look for ways to reassure the producer countries. In this regard we are acting freely and in line with our sovereign right and views to correct those deficiencies which we believe exist, as in any other institution.

Question: The IMF wants to implement more forceful measures for the Latin American countries, especially with regard to the foreign debt. Has your country been able to avoid this situation?

Febres Cordero: Look, I have said this publicly on several occasions, and I will say it once again here in Merida: The foreign debt problem transcends merely economic limits. The problem of the service on the foreign debt becomes a problem of development, and therefore it is political as well as social. From the public sector's standpoint, the situation in the various debtor countries involves different aspects. In Ecuador, on the basis of a plan for the reorganization of our country's economy which I proposed to the IMF by a sovereign decision of the Ecuadoran people, we have been able to refinance our debt under conditions which, if not the best in the world, are still endurable and allow us to fulfill the country's obligation to all its commitments.

Question: Do you think the problem posed by Latin America's subversive groups tends to destabilize democracy in those nations?

Febres Cordero: I do not believe we are dealing with subversives, I think we are dealing with common criminals, with people who, under the protection of an alleged idealism, gamble with the human rights of the majorities in the various communities, committing thefts, abuses, and murders. If to all this we add drug trafficking and use, we have a combination that projects itself deeply into the criminal area. One cannot negotiate with terrorists. One cannot negotiate with crime. The community's order and peace are above and beyond the pretensions of those citizens.

Question: Could you outline the terms of the talks held with the Venezuelan Government in the area of drug trafficking and oil?

Febres Cordero: We have held two very hectic work meetings with President Lusinchi to discuss a number of common problems, including the violence generated by the criminals I was referring to earlier and the drug trafficking, which is synonymous with or a guideline for this violence. We reviewed the problem of the arms buildup and the need to unite our efforts in order to eradicate from our countries what we view as the two worst scourges of today's society: drug trafficking and subversive violence. We also discussed the limitation of expenditures for arms buildup, which should not go beyond merely satisfying a government's needs to guarantee the country's internal and external peace.

We also discussed peace in Central America and the need to resume bilateral trade, which for both Ecuador and Venezuela reached considerable levels until 1982 but was later paralyzed for reasons not worth discussing at this point. We are on the right path.

MINISTER OUTLINES AGREEMENT WITH VENEZUELA

PA210416 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 19 Nov 85

[Text] A $47-million trade agreement was signed during President Leon Febres Cordero's visit to Venezuela. By virtue of the agreement, Venezuela will export $26 million and Ecuador $21 million. Here is Industry Minister Xavier Neira Menendez:

[Begin recording] We established two categories of products that will be handled in different ways. One category will be subject to quotas. It will include items that the two countries want to handle carefully to protect their respective markets. The other category will be open to free exportation, without restrictions. This responds to the export release plan of the Cartagena Agreement and to the industrial development programs contained in that agreement.

With respect to Ecuador, I can name items like sorbitol, salicylic acid, ethyl salicylic acid, manufactured wood products, wood veneers, raw veneer material used for plating and plywood manufacturing, and others. The items I just mentioned are not subject to any kind of restrictions. Oh, also wooden popsicle sticks. The list of items with export restrictions includes frozen fish, chocolate bars, candy -- "Tic-tac" candy. These will be subject to quotas. We believe trade will exceed $21 million. However, we are being conservative in our estimates.

The agreement signed with Venezuela's development minister provides for the creation of a committee to administer or see that the agreement is carried through. It will be staffed by officials of Ecuador's Industry Ministry and Venezuela's Foreign Trade Institute and Development Ministry. The committee will establish efficient procedures to prevent Ecuadoran-Venezuelan trade from being a frustrating experience, as it has been in the past. [end recording]

NICARAGUAN YOUTH LEADER VISITS, SEEKS SUPPORT

PY232258 Lima LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 17 Nov 85 p 18

[Text] Sandinist youth are ready to mobilize a new contingent of 20,000 men who will join Nicaragua's patriotic military service in order to confront the aggressive acts of U.S. imperialism and of the counterrevolutionaries operating from neighboring countries.

Ivan Cabrera, a Nicaraguan youth leader who is visiting Peru on a trip to several South American countries, said that, apart from military service, some 8,000 university brigade members will go to the countryside to participate in picking coffee and cotton -- the main exports on which a large portion of Nicaragua's economy depends -- during their next vacation break from December to February.

Cabrera said that he would stay in Peru for 7 days during which he will have contacts with the youth organizations of the APRA [American Revolutionary Popular Alliance] and the United Left, as well as with Christian youth movements. He said that the purpose of his trip is to increase the ties of friendship with similar youth organizations with the end of strengthening solidarity in support of Nicaragua, which is suffering the most relentless U.S. aggression.

"I have come to Peru in order to spread the news about the situation in Nicaragua, where every day the aggression by the Reagan Administration grows," he said. He said that Latin American youth should develop joint activities in the direction of a militant mobilization in search of peace and to press for a halt to aggression and to make the United States give up its plans in Central America.

Cabrera said that when he leaves Peru he will go to Brazil in order to work similarly to draw closer to the Brazilian youth and to exchange experiences with them. He said that other youth leaders are visiting Argentina and Uruguay with the same objective. He said that there are more than 30 youths of different political ideologies who had offered to form an international brigade to donate voluntary labor in rural areas of Nicaragua.

Finally, he said that since counterrevolutionary action had made Matagalpa and Jinotega Departments critical zones, the Nicaraguans have had to concentrate their military action there.

MASS GRAVES FOUND IN BELLAVISTA, HUACAR

PY221939 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0028 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Lima, 21 Nov (EFE) -- Benjamin Madueno, the president of the Peruvian Chamber of Deputies Human Rights Commission, has confirmed finding a mass grave with 15 bodies in the town of Bellavista, Ayacucho Department, southern Peru.

Madueno today returned from Ayacucho, where he had investigated claims by campesinos in that regard, and stated that the latter had accused military men of being involved in the killing. According to the accusations, the killing took place on 3 September, and seven children ranging from 2 to 3 years of age were among the bodies found. The bodies, in an advanced state of decomposition, had bullet wounds. The deputy stated that there are other graves which have not been dug up.

Madueno stated that the tragic discovery must not be used for political ends and the people responsible must be exposed by the prosecutor's office after appropriate investigations are conducted.

Madueno, a deputy for the ruling Social Democratic ARPA [American Revolutionary Popular Alliance] Party, said that next Monday he will present a report to Congress on the finding, and he asked that the people responsible for the killing be punished.

In turn, the newspaper LA REPUBLICA reports on the finding of other mass graves in the town of Huacar, Ambo Province, Huanuco Department, north of Lima. The bodies were buried between 6 months and 1 year ago and have bullet wounds. According to relatives of the victims, the bodies found belong to missing people who had previously been arrested by the forces of order. As in Bellavista the exhumation of the bodies was performed before the judicial authorities of the respective zones.

FLORES SAYS TERKORISM ABATING IN EMERGENCY ZONES

PY231839 Lima Latinoamericana Television in Spanish 0415 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Excerpt] [in progress] ...War Minister General Jorge Flores Torres has come to personally inspect the works being performed since 7 November on property especially granted by the president of the republic for the construction of a great sports complex here at the intersection of Villa Maria and Triunfo Streets.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] Mr Minister, how is the Army in general performing in the emergency zones?

[Flores] Well. As you can see for yourselves terrorist actions have diminished. They are not as active as they were in the past. Of course, this does not mean we are becoming overconfident. There are times when terrorist actions escalate and there are times when this does not happen. They are recruiting people because they are suffering casualties. You can see that they are abducting children from the populated centers, taking them away with them so that they can be indoctrinated.

[Reporter] Have any more Shining Path members surrendered recently?

[Flores] No, I am not aware of this now. However, there are some campesinos who are indeed abandoning the Shining Path and only a few campesinos -- in negligible numbers -- are being recruited. [end recording]

DE LA MADRID MESSAGES TO REAGAN, GORBACHEV DETAILED

FL251908 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0410 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Text] Mexico City, 22 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- In a message sent today to Ronald Reagan, President of the United States, and Mikhail Gorbachev, leader of the CPSU, Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid expressed his pleasure over the results of the summit meeting concluded yesterday in Geneva, an event he described as significant for world peace. In his messages the Mexican chief executive stressed the fact that the mere announcement of the meeting awakened hope in the international community that the tensions of the last few years would end.

President De la Madrid also said that all peoples and governments have expressed confidence that, beginning with the Reagan-Gorbachev meeting, compromises will be reached in achieving mutually acceptable agreements on the limitation and reduction of nuclear arms. The president said that this was precisely the heart of the document that Mexico, Sweden, Tanzania, Greece, Argentina, and India had signed in New Delhi.

In both messages President De la Madrid said that the dialogue begun at the highest level in Geneva and which fortunately will continue over the next 2 years, undoubtedly represented a great step toward reestablishing adequate channels of communication and understanding that will no doubt contribute to solving the problems of the community of nations. The president said that the fact that the two chiefs of state had included a statement in their joint U.S.-USSR communique that a nuclear war cannot be won and must not be fought has pleased the entire world.

President De la Madrid also said that the summit agreements have renewed Mexican confidence in the virtues of frank, constructive dialogue, adding that although some problems have not been solved and serious differences remain, negotiations represent the only way to settle existing disagreements. The Mexican president also said the leaders of the United States and the USSR have enormous personal responsibility in this matter, adding that the international community is ready to continue to participate in the search for disarmament, peace, and a new system of international cooperation that will resolve the problems of poverty and poor health.

As a signer of the New Delhi declaration, the president expressed his renewed pledge to make his best effort beside the leaders of the two superpowers to achieve common security and the survival of humanity. President De la Madrid sent two-page messages to Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev, who met in Geneva on 19 and 20 November to begin a dialogue that will serve as a basis to slow down the arms race and strengthen peace.

PRESIDENT DECIDES MEXICO TO JOIN GATT

PA251651 Mexico City XEW Television Network in Spanish 1300 GMT 25 Nov 85

[Text] Mexico will join GATT. President Miguel de la Madrid has given instructions to Commerce and Industrial Development Secretary Hector Hernandez Cervantes to begin efforts to formalize joining this agreement. After taking into account the country's problems, particularly the weakening of our relations with other countries, an increase in our imports over our exports, and our large debt, which committed our balance of payments, the president has decided that our country will join GATT.

President De la Madrid analyzed the opinions and arguments presented to him about this matter. The country's official paper publishes today the text of a letter the president sent to the commerce secretary on Friday, 22 November. This letter contained the instructions to begin negotiations for Mexico to join GATT. In this letter the president noted: We cannot isolate ourselves from an increasingly interdependent world.

One of the reasons for joining GATT noted by the president was that since it is the main multilateral instrument for international trade negotiations, it is believed that Mexico's participation in it offers a framework of greater certainty for the country's exporting effort, as well as greater access to international markets.

GATT includes the use of the safeguard clause and protection during unfavorable situations in the balance of payment, thus protecting our country's industrial and commercial interests. In addition, GATT offers Mexico and all its members a mechanism for negotiated solutions to controversies and defends the commercial interests of each country.

In his decision to join GATT, the president also considered the current situation of adjustment and reorganization of the economy and international trade based on multilateral and bilateral negotiations.

Hernandez Cervantes will hear our country's negotiations to join GATT. The president's instructions to Hernandez Cervantes included informing the GATT general director of the Mexican Government's decision to join. Once this formal process is begun, it is expected that Mexico will participate in the new round of multilateral commercial negotiations as a contracting party.

IDB OFFICIAL PRAISES FOREIGN DEBT POLICY

PA251434 Mexico City XHDF Television Network in Spanish 0300 GMT 24 Nov 85

[Report by Rocio Galvan]

[Text] IDB Director Antonio Ortiz Mena said today that Mexico must base its growth on internal savings. He said the foreign debt must serve only as support to finance the country's development. Interviewed at Mexico City's International Airport, Ortiz Mena said that the Mexican Government's stance of not declaring a moratorium on its foreign debt, which totals almost $96 billion, is prudent and wise. The official (?said) that the situation in Mexico is typical of what is happening in Latin America, which has been unable to find a formula to achieve sustained growth to meet its needs based on internal savings. Speaking about his meeting yesterday with Jesus Silva Herzog, secretary of public credit and finance, he said that the Mexican Government's measures to pull the country out of the crisis are painful yet necessary.

DELVALLE ON FOREIGN DEBT, RELATIONS WITH U.S.

PA242214 Panama City STAR & HERALD in English 24 Nov 85 pp A 1, A 12

[Text] President Eric Arturo Delvalle yesterday pledged that his administration will never sacrifice any part of the private sector in Panama, as a stepping stone to increasing exports. "We seek productivity, but at all times protecting the national industry," the President told a group of foreign correspondents during a breakfast-work encounter at the Presidential Palace.

Arturo Delvalle said his government is making every effort to increase exports, taking advantage of the climate of peace and advantages offered by Panama to foreign investors.

Referring to a possible restructuring of the Labor Code the President told the newsmen that it was an established legislation, that "good or bad was already known by all Panamanians." However, he admitted that ample consultations will be held with the sectors involved before any changes are made.

Delvalle, who assumed the Presidency on Sept. 28 following the resignation of Nicolas Ardito Barletta, emphasized that up to the present he was governing "without limitations of any type." He said he foresaw better days for Panama "without the loss of time talking about the past."

Referring to Panama's foreign debt, Delvalle said this government had no specific formula on the manner payment would be made.

"This could be dealt with in the Presidential Summit called by President Alan Garcia (Peru), that possibly will be held in Panama," he said.

He said that for a Presidential Summit to be held in Panama, it will be necessary that an agenda be prepared that will bring about concrete results. "This agenda must be duly consulted with Alan Garcia," he said.

Referring to international issues, Delvalle said that relations with the United States were "very cordial," and that Panama will continue to support the peace efforts being carried out by the Contadora Group. "We have overcome the cautions attitude adopted with the United States," he pointed out.

Asked if there was any plan to bring about closer ties with the opposition, the President said that if the opposing parties wish to collaborate with his government, he would be disposed to incorporate them in his working team.

"There are no signs of closer ties at the moment. They do not want to collaborate. They past the time blocking our every move. They wouldn't allow us to work, and they are forcing us to dedicate valuable time to unimportant issues," the President said.

He said he was satisfied with the support being given by the National Democratic Union (UNADE), of which his party, The Republicans, form part. He said that during the two months he has been in office, he has managed to solve "a series of problem and negative resentments that prevailed in his government.

On the execution of the Torrijos-Carter Treaties he said that he planned to name a commission that would assure that the treaties are carried out to the letter and spirit of its contents.

Further Report

PA240310 Paris AFP in Spanish 2347 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Text] Panama City, 23 Nov (AFP) -- Panamanian President Eric Arturo Delvalle has reiterated his support for the Contadora Group's peace efforts and stressed: "So long as there is willingness for a dialogue, disagreements in Central America will be settled through negotiations." During a breakfast meeting with the press, the president asserted that "Contadora has made substantial progress" and that the still pending points of disagreement can be overcome through dialogue.

He also said that relations with the United States "are really good" after the initial difficulties caused by the U.S. opposition to President Nicolas Ardito Barletta's resignation at the end of September were overcome. Delvalle said that he has succceeded in stabilizing his government despite the fact that he took office in a truly critical situation.

In addition, he said that his government's economic policy will respond to national interests rather than those of international financial organizations, thus protecting national industry, continuing to reduce imports, and fostering exports. Regarding the foreign debt -- close to $4 billion -- he indicated that Panama does not have any other commitments in addition to the terms of the obligation. He said, however, that some policies will be corrected.

He reiterated his rejection of several World Bank demands -- echoed by the Agency for International Development (AID) -- which seek to change certain economic policies that affect the country's social programs in exchange for grants and loans.

Finally, he reiterated his invitation to the Latin American presidents to meet in Panama in order to reach a consensus regarding the payment of the foreign debt, which is nearing $360 billion.

The Panamanian president agreed with Peruvian President Alan Garcia that the debt must be paid, but through negotiated formulas that allow the debtors to tackle the problem successfully.

'FLYING HAWK' OPERATION ALLEGED IN TORRIJOS' DEATH

PA221433 Panama City QUIUBO in Spanish 21-28 Nov 85 pp 3-5

[By Wilfi Jimenez and Migdalia Fuentes de Pineda]

[Excerpts] The revelation of what could be "behind" the most shocking political crime of our history was made to the weekly QUIUBO and an unnamed source close to the investigation of the accident of the FAP-205 twin-engine aircraft in which Panama's strongman General Omar Torrijos Herrera lost his life.

His death in a plane crash at Cerro Marta, Coclesito, gained special importance after one of the victim's brothers, Hugo Torrijos, recently charged at the Legislative Assembly that the former government chief was murdered in an operation which he called "Flying Hawk" ["Halcon en Vuelo"].

However, the Torrijos family has been "pressured to remain silent, leading to the suspension of their statements on the attempt against Omar," said the source, explaining the Torrijos family's refusal to offer a statement to QUIUBO on the alleged attempt.

The fact is that when QUIUBO approached the Torrijos family they refused to make any statement. Hugo Torrijos himself said that "for the time being, I do not want to talk about the matter," and when a copy of the minutes of the Assembly session of 17 September, the day he made the shocking statements, was obtained, we found that his statements had been excluded because, according to a Legislative Assembly source, "Legislator Torrijos had talked out of turn."

According to the source, the "Flying Hawk" operation was a joint action of the CIA and its "Panamanian contacts" who were to plant a bomb in the baggage that would be put on the plane that day.

It is said that the operation was carried out by the same special commando of the canal area's Southern Command that mined the Port of Corinto in Nicaragua. It was noted that some of Torrijos' relatives "suspect" that it may have been ajoint operation of "that gringo command and its Panamanian military counterpart," because somehow "the latter's help was required" to carry out the attempt.

Torrijos' relatives, who had begun to exert strong pressure to reopen the case, are now silent. Because of this, 4 years after his death, the report submitted by the experts about the accident has not been revealed. Various sectors of public opinion are wondering about the accident that ended the life of the man who for over a decade was the "strongman of Panama."

The Torrijos case will not be reopened for the time being.

CONATO LEADER SAYS CIA 'INFILTRATING' UNIONS

PA231527 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 22 Nov 85 p 16 A

[By Lisette Carrasco]

[Text] CONATO [National Council of Organized Workers] leader Rolando Ordonez has charged that Panamanians are currently working for the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, better known by its English acronym CIA, and are "infiltrating" the labor movement in an attempt to erode the achievements made by the workers and "in this way impose the measures demanded by the world banks."

Ordonez based his charges on the fact that CONATO leaders have been informed that "CIA people" recently met with several labor leaders and proposed the reorganization of the labor movement, alleging that several of its representatives "have experienced a deterioration of their image" before the public.

One of the main actions that the alleged "CIA members" are planning is to try to win elections in the various unions and then "infiltrate" CONATO, Ordonez said.

He added that this is quite plausible "if we take into consideration the fact that several U.S. newspapers have published the theory that former President Nicolas Ardito Barletta must return to the Presidency he was forced to leave on 27 September because of political pressures."

Regarding the possibility of Ardito Barletta's return to the civilian government, Ordonez said that "accepting Nicky Barletta as president of the Republic would be a gross mistake," adding that "no Panamanian would accept such a situation."

"It would be a shame to accept that...we would be without God, homeland, or law," Ordonez said.

He warned that the labor movement would be the first to reject Ardito's return to the Presidency, stressing that CONATO would engage in "a struggle and confrontation," and added that "we are not going to allow that to happen, because Nicky Barletta represents the interests of the world's banks that want to choke our country."

Ordonez believes that the problem of the opposition parties is that they want "political power. They will not get it through a constituent assembly, but in the next presidential elections."

Asked if in his opinion there could be a national dialogue if the government headed by Republican Eric Arturo Delvalle reorganizes the Defense Forces, Ordonez replied that "in my opinion, the Defense Forces are another reality, and trying to eliminate them would be like trying to build a new homeland, which is impossible."

KIDNAPPED BUSINESSMAN RELEASED IN ECUADOR

PA221602 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 22 Nov 85 p 1

[By Franklin Bosquez D'Giovanni]

[Excerpts] Sam Kardonski, the well-known multimillionaire businessman who had been the victim of the most famous kidnapping in Panama's history, was back in his Colon city residence yesterday.

This news was confirmed over the telephone by Frank Kardonski, Sam's eldest son, who said in exclusive statements to LA PRENSA that the family is "happy because they are all together again."

According to his son, Sam Kardonski arrived at approximately 1630 yesterday at his residence in the city of Colon as "a free man," alone in a taxi.

According to the family, Kardonski was released in Quito, Ecuador, from where he traveled to Panama city. He arrived at Omar Torrijos Airport, but apparently "no authority, no one, was aware of his arrival." Although he did not say so, Frank hinted that his father had received documents enabling him to pass through customs and immigration in both Ecuador and Panama.

Asked if the Kardonski family had paid the substantial ransom that his kidnappers demanded, Frank said only: "Yes, we paid it." He refused to give details about the amount, however, LA PRENSA has learned from other sources that the ransom was easily more than $10 million.

COSTA RICA

SECURITY CHIEF ON RESISTANCE TO LIMON OPERATIONS

PA251438 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 24 Nov 85

[Text] Costa Rican Colonel Sergio Fernandez, chief of the Intelligence and Security Directorate [DIS] has said [words indistinct] that strange forces do not want the DIS to operate in Limon. In recent weeks, the DIS has opened offices in Paso Canoa, Liberia, Quesada, Puntarenas, Penas Blancas, and Perez Zeledon. The Executive Branch and local authorities cooperated by giving office space to allow the DIS to install regional offices. However, this has not happened in Limon. [Words indistinct] Col Fernandez said that Limon's government refuses to grant space for the DIS offices.

In recent weeks, this official fruitlessly made several contacts to obtain the Limon resident's cooperation. Asked about the attitude of Limon's local authorities, Col Fernandez said that was the stickler, because strange forces are being mobilized.

Moreover, the DIS chief said that no matter what the cost, he will open a regional office in Limon. He said that as far as the police are concerned, that province has number one priority regarding arms and drug trafficking as well as general contraband.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ON TIES WITH NICARAGUA

PA251626 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 24 Nov 85 p 8

[By Ivonne Jimenez]

[Excerpts] Deputy Foreign Minister Dr Gerardo Trejos has admitted that third parties are paticipating in the mediation efforts to normalize Costa Rican relations with Nicaragua, but he refused to answer when he was asked to give further details on the subject. He flatly denied that he has ever talked more than 30 seconds with Tomas Borge and Nora Astorga in Nicaragua, and he criticized the Costa Rican press with which, he said, he "loves to fight."

He feels that Cuba is pressing Nicaragua not to sign the Contadora peace act and agreed there is a very evident "weariness" and "little political will" to continue with the negotiations in that forum.

He rejected the OAS as the alternative to the Contadora Group for discussing and resolving the Central American crisis and hoped that Central America "will become like Costa Rica."

According to the acting foreign minister, it is not very likely that relations with Nicaragua will become normal before the end of the current administration, but he said he was "satisfied" with his work for 4 months in the Foreign Ministry. He confessed that Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez was responsible for his position in the Foreign Ministry, although he said he also had a very old friendship with President Luis A. Monge.

AUTHORITIES DEPORT TWO IRANIANS TO NICARAGUA

PA211741 Paris AFP in Spanish 0311 GMT 19 Nov 85

[Text] San Jose, 18 Nov (AFP) -- The Costa Rican immigration authorities revealed today that they deported to Nicaragua two unidentified Iranian citizens who entered Costa Rica illegally.

The foreigners arrived at the Juan Santamaria International Airport at the end of October and hid in the terminal warehouses where they were discovered by members of the Intelligence and Security Directorate (DIS).

The Iranians assured their captors that they had no passports, which had been destroyed before they left the aircraft, but later the authorities found their passports in their baggage.

The presence of the two foreigners who, it was said, left by plane for Managua yesterday, caused alarm among the Iranian residents in Costa Rica, most of whom are enemies and exiles of the Ayatollah Khomeyni regime, fearing that the visitors were agents of the Tehran government. The Foreign Ministry of Nicaragua claimed to have no knowledge of the incident.

EL SALVADOR

D'AUBUISSON DENIES NEW ROMERO CASE TESTIMONY

PA241256 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 23 Nov 85 pp 4, 56

[Text] Major Roberto D'Aubuisson Arrieta, a leader of ARENA [National Republican Alliance], declared yesterday: It is a "dirty trick" for the Christian Democrats to start stirring things up and making accusations against me in the murder of Msgr Romero. He was rejecting imputations circulated in an evening newspaper yesterday, which were repeated by international news services.

All this resulted from the sworn declarations of Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas, being heard at the 4th Penal Court this week, which cites Socorro Iraheta, a nun at La Divina Providencia Hospital, as a witness who said she saw Maj Roberto D'Aubuisson putting away something in a vehicle on the day and a few moments after some shots were heard at the hospital.

In the deposition to the court that is investigating the murder of the Salvadoran prelate, Rivera y Damas states that the assertions of this witness were made in the presence of Msgr Marcos McGrath, the archbishop of Panama.

Faced with these declarations, ARENA leader Maj Roberto D'Aubuisson told reporters that these are maneuvers of the Christian Democratic Party to divert the attention of the Salvadoran people from the grave problems we are facing at this time and which the government cannot, and is not even trying to solve.

"I will not pay any attention to these provocations," D'Aubuisson reportedly stated. He then said: "We are accused of trying to destabilize the government. ARENA has no interest in doing this. On the contrary, we will support the democratic process, and as this government loses its political clout. We are not interested in seeing Duarte fall, but in having the people become convinced of his uselessness as a ruler," the ARENA deputy reaffirmed.

Maj D'Aubuisson also offered statements on other subjects, especially strikes, which the government is now facing. He said they originate in the high cost of living and the low purchasing power of the colon.

He criticized the process of agrarian reform and compared it to its status under an ARENA administration. In those days we kept up production a bit, but now they cannot do so, the secretary general of ARENA, who is presently working with the rank and file in the interior of the country, said in conclusion.

LEGISLATIVE PRESIDENT CRITICIZES ANTEL STRIKE

PA221926 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 20 Nov 85 p 3

[Text] Guillermo Antonio Guevara Lacayo, president of the Legislative Assembly described the strike at the ANTEL [National Administration for Telecommunications] as "illegitimate and incorrect." Meanwhile, the strikers accused him of trying to mount a "publicity stunt" with the approval of the 14th month wage bonus for the institution's personnel.

The exchange of recriminations came as a result of the strike maintained by ASTEC [Salvadoran Association of Telecommunications Workers] in solidarity with their fellow worker Humberto Centeno. Two of Centeno's sons were arrested, but they are innocent according to their father, who has said that they have been forced to admit their guilt under physical coercion.

However, Guevara Lacayo asked: How can the ASTEL members mix labor and political matters? From any angle, the strike is illegal, because it is not a labor movement, but a tactic used by the guerrilla fronts who are against the state. The president of the legislative branch made a call to the strikers, who according to him, should rectify their position and realize that they are being manipulated by the Salvadoran guerrillas.

There is no reason labor and politics should be mixed, and thus the strike is illegal, Guevara Lacayo said, according to an official communique.

Meanwhile, ASTEL has replied by saying that Guevara Lacayo is not a legitimate representative of the people, because he lacks support and social foundations, and his statement weakens the Christian Democratic Party, PDC, instead of strengthening it.

Regarding the plenary session in which the National Assembly, based on a petition made by the Association of ANTEL Workers, ASTA, legalized the 14th month wage bonus for the ANTEL workers, the ASTEL said: Guevara Lacayo should have spared himself that show, because we had already agreed on this with the institution's management, and whether it was approved or not, we would demand it, because it was stated and approved in the minutes. Regarding ASTA, the ASTEL said that this is a PDC ghost movement in ANTEL, which has no support.

'Final' Appeal Made

PA231353 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1730 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Communique issued by the general manager of the National Administration for Telecommunications, ANTEL; date or place not given]

[Text] As ANTEL general maanger, I want to make a final appeal to the members of the ASTEL [Salvadoran Association of Telecommunications Workers] Executive Council and all those workers who still have not returned to their posts to do so as soon as possible in obedience of the decision announced by the third labor justice, who has declared this strike illegal. The decision gives the striking workers 24 hours to return to their usual chores.

I want to remind them that the deadline will end tonight at 2400. It is worth mentioning that those who work shifts must return to their posts by next Saturday, 23 November, at their appointed times. Those who work regularly must show up at their jobs at the usual time, 0800, on Monday at the latest.

If normalcy has been restored and all workers have returned to their posts by the date mentioned, this administration will take the following steps:

1. Security personnel guarding people, equipment, and ANTEL facilities all over the country will be withdrawn immediately;

2. The administration pledges that no reprisals will be taken against any of the strikers; and

3. A full day's salary will be deducted from all those who have ceased to work either totally or in part.

If the opposite proves true, that is, if normalcy has not been restored within the deadline established by the labor justice and some workers are still on strike, we will take the following steps:

1. All those who do not return to their posts will suffer continued deductions and they risk losing their Christmas bonuses;

2. Instigators of the strike who do not belong to the ASTEL executive council will continue to suffer discounts, risk losing their Christmas, and could be punished with a suspension for as long as 30 days; and

3. The members of the ASTEL executive council will be dismissed if they do not heed this appeal.

I hereby want to state that ANTEL's actions have at all times been based on law and reason. Specifically, our decisions have been based on the Constitution, the labor code, Decree No 296, and the decision announced by the labor justice on 20 November, which declared the strike illegal and gave the workers a 48-hour deadline to return to their jobs. This deadline ends tonight at 2400.

I hereby invite the members of the ASTEL executive council and the few workers who still have not returned to their jobs to think it over and return to their posts as soon as possible so as not to continue harming the Salvadoran people, their family incomes, and ANTEL, to which we all, workers and officials alike, owe respect and loyalty. Thank you very much, gentlemen.

Centeno Arrests Criticized

PA221447 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] A few days ago, Treasury Police members carried out a typical terrorist operation. They captured the sons of a labor leader and journalist at dawn in the city of Cojutepeque.

The prisoners, Jaime and Vladimir Centeno, were immediately accused of links with the FMLN and even of participating in Colonel [Omar Napoleon] Avalos' kidnapping. All this was done without presenting a single piece of evidence. The Centeno brothers have been isolated, tortured, drugged, and forced to sign and release prepared statements. This has been ascertained by the youths' father in a recording. The fact that the first time the Centeno brothers were presented only to the government media is highly significant; in addition, the journalists were not allowed to question the prisoners.

The Centeno brothers' arrest has been criticized by many parents and the Boy Scouts Association, because the brothers are Boy Scouts; and there is even a strike involved in the matter. We are waiting to see what Rey Prendes, Morales Ehrlich, and the others have to say on this case. We mention this because when various mayors were captured by the FMLN, these men argued that prisoners, referring to the mayors, could say anything under pressure. Consequently, we will see what Rey Prendes and the others have to say concerning the Centeno brothers, who are in the hands of no less than the gloomy Treasury Police. Everyone in our country knows that the Treasury Police are guilty of murdering thousands of Salvadorans; likewise, thousands of Salvadorans have been savagely tortured in that repressive corps' jails and forced to accept that they are guilty of things they had nothing to do with. Many of those Salvadorans have survived to attest to barbaric actions of the Treasury Police, which is currently led by Colonel Reinaldo Golcher.

We all remember the case of an alleged guerrilla member, Pedro Alvarado, whom the Treasury Police presented to all the media as the man who had killed U.S. advisor Albert Schaufelberger. During those presentations, the alleged guerrilla member appeared describing, to the last detail, how he had killed Schaufelberger. Their plot collapsed shortly afterwards; their scheme was so crude that even the U.S. Embassy rejected, refuted, and denied the Treasury Police's version. How many tortures and pressures did this so-called Pedro withstand before he agreed to publicly claim responsibility for Schaufelberger's murder?

Referring to the case of the kidnapped mayors, who were recognized as prisoners of war and treated as such, Rey Prendes and the others said that the mayors could say anything under pressure. Let us see what Rey Prendes, Morales Ehrlich, and the others say about the case of the Centeno brothers, who have been isolated, tortured, and drugged -- that is, if they every say anything.

FMLN REPORTS 101 ARMY CASUALTIES IN NOVEMBER

PA240215 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 1850 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] The criminal, big-mouthed Ochoa cannot cover up his military defeat in Chalatenango. Day by day the number of casualties increase for the long-suffering ["Sufrido," play on name Sigfrido], big mouthed Ochoa. As of 21 November, we have inflicted on the puppet Army 101 dead and injured. Listen closely, Colonel Ochoa: 101 casualties from 1 to 21 November. Day by day, this little number increases. On 20 and 21 November, we inflicted four casualties on Military Detachment 1 in another of its useless raids into our area of control. These four casualties complete this little number.

Pay attention, Aviles, the dwarf. Write this down: 101 casualties inflicted on Big Mouth Ochoa in his unsuccessful military operations, patrols, and attacks, in which he always suffered casualties in the minefields. Chalatenango is an era of combat and victory by the people. A hundred and one casualties in 21 days in November for the long-suffering Ochoa!

AIR FORCE DROPS '10 TONS' OF BOMBS ON GUAZAPA

PA231859 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Early Thursday morning all the inhabitants of San Salvador witnessed the act of genocide carried out by the Duarte administration's Air Force, which staged an outrageous and indiscriminate air raid over civilian areas in Guazapa. This air raid lasted 5 hours, during which the dictatorship's Air Force spent 20,000 pounds of explosives. We repeat: The Duarte administration's Air Force dropped 20,000 pounds of explosives on Guazapa. It dropped thirty-eight 500-pound bombs and 60 rockets. This is the fire power that was dropped indiscriminately during an outrageous air raid witnessed by the inhabitants of the capital. This action proves that the Duarte administration's policy is affecting the civilian population. Msgr Rivera y Damas toured those cantons recently and confirmed that they are inhabited by thousands of people.

Those weapons, which are supplied by U.S. imperialism and are very effective in counter-insurgency operations, are being used by the regime to implement a policy of genocide against the civilian population. The air raid on Guazapa Hill on Thursday morning, when, as we have said, 20,000 pounds of explosives were dropped, only affected cantons and hamlets inhabited by civilians, places where Ines Guadalupe Duarte stayed and witnessed these bombings against the population. Ines Guadalupe spoke with the inhabitants of those places subjected to the savagery of the Duarte administration's Air Force. We cannot say Mrs Duarte supplied the information used to stage those bombings because we have no way of proving that. However, both Ines Guadalupe Duarte and Napoleon Duarte know there are civilians in the places that the Air Force bombed on Thursday. They know there are thousands of women, children, and old people in those places where 20,000 pounds of explosives were dropped on Thursday morning.

The Duarte administration's Air Force deliberately attacks the civilian population. The same thing happened last Wednesday, 20 November, when the Air Force bombed the village of Aramabala in Morazan Department, dropping 6,000 pounds of bombs on northern Morazan residents who were picking coffee in an attempt to improve their lot. The information of the presence and activities of the people in those coffee fields was provided by U.S. Air Force aircraft that carried out numerous reconnaissance flights over the area 1 day before the air raid.

The regime is attempting to sow terror in this area and depopulate it. It wants to terrorize the people to prevent their organizing and continuing their struggle. However, with these bombings, Napoleon Duarte makes it clearer to the people that the regime is their enemy and that they must organize to struggle against it. With bombings like Thursday morning's, the regime proves to national and international opinion that it is committing shameless genocide against the rural population in the context of a war they feel they are losing and will lose.

Who can doubt that the regime is losing the war? The case of Guazapa is the perfect evidence. In 5 years of conflict, every time the dictatorship conducts those bombings it confirms that the guerrilla movement is there, unbeaten and invincible, and that it cannot score a single military victory against it.

On 19 November, the dictatorship's Army began an operation in the Guazapa area. On the first day our guerrilla units initiated their actions of attrition against the enemy troops. Among the guerrilla actions carried out in Guazapa against those battalions -- and which we have already reported -- our units set off an Atonal-type mine which inflicted nine casualties on the troops of the 1st Infantry Brigade. We also reported the explosion of other mines in the Guazapa area during those clashes, which have initially caused 13 casualties on the Armed Forces. We used less than 1 pound of explosive to make these bombs, which caused 13 casualties.

Meanwhile, at 0545 on Thursday, 21 November, aircraft of the Duarte administration Air Force began an air raid that lasted 5 hours, during which they dropped 20,000 pounds, or 10 tons worth of bombs. As we have already reported, the Air Force dropped 38 bombs and 60 rockets on that area.

From a military standpoint, this situation proves the effectiveness of our popular weapons on the one hand, and, on the other, the importance of an Army that is losing the war and that sees no other option but to launch these bombings that have no effect on our forces and which are fundamentally aimed at sowing terror amid the civilian population. The useless bombing of Guazapa Hill -- the cost of which was in the millions -- seemed more an irrational tantrum of the high command than a serious military operation. No war has been won by using these means indiscriminately. The best proof is Vietnam, where the United States used these means massively and yet lost the war. The best proof that the Army is losing the war is the desperate, massive, outrageous, and futile use of these bombings. The high command is desperate because it is fully convinced that their side is losing and will definitely lose the war.

COPREFA ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON REBEL CASUALTIES

PA240202 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Communique issued by Armed Forces Press Committee (Coprefa); no date or place given -- read by announcer]

[Text] Five terrorists were killed and two others were wounded during a clash between members of Military Detachment 1's Sierpe Battalion -- stationed at Chalatenango -- and FMLN columns. The clash occurred near Candelaria, Comalapa, Chalatenango Department. Army members seized three M16 rifles, an M-79 grenade launcher, and military supplies. The Army suffered one casualty. In addition, three rebels were killed and Army members seized three M16 rifles with their magazines and ammunition when paratroopers of the Salvadoran Air Force surprised a group of terrorists near Suchitoto, Cuscatlan Department. Also in this department, Ramon Belloso Battalion members killed three members of the FMLN and seized three M16 rifles and a considerable number of Claymore mines during clashes in El Salitre, Suchitoto jurisdiction, and San Jorge Guayabal.

In addition, troops of the Atonal Battalion stationed at Usulutan clashed with rebels in Finca La Esmeralda, Tecapan Jurisdiction, and killed two guerrillas and wounded one. Members of the 6th Infantry Brigade's Jucuaran Battalion engaged terrorists near the 14 July neighborhood, Jiquilisco Jurisdiction, Usulutan Department. They killed a guerrilla and seized an AR-15 rifle, magazines, and ammunition. Troops of Military Detachment 4's Morazan Battalion, stationed at San Francisco Gotera, Morazan, surprised a rebel column near Los Castillos, Yamabal, Jurisdiction. As a result of this clash, a guerrilla was killed. Also, members of Military Detachment 5 stationed at Cojutepeque clashed with guerrillas near El Aceituno, Suchitoto Jurisdiction. No information has been made available on the guerrillas' casualties, while a soldier was killed.

In a terrorist action, Jose Antonio Ramirez was killed by a boobytrap laid by the enemies of the people at Los Gonzalez hill, Finca Los Jimenez, Santiago de Maria, Usulutan Department. Peace is our objective.

FARABUNDO MARTI ON FMLN-U.S. NEWSMEN MEETING

PA251659 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Excerpts] The U.S. press has confirmed the violations of human rights of civilians in areas under government control. We are presenting a new part of the Radio Farabundo Marti reportage on interviews with delegations of the FMLN General Command and the people's power by U.S. newsmen in areas under our control in El Zapotal, Chalatenango Department, on 15 November.

Commander Leonel Gonzalez referred to the two forces of power present in the war in our country and the policy of depopulation being implemented by the puppet Army against civilians in areas under our control.

[Begin Gonzalez recording] We feel that it is also very important to have here the companeros of the subregional leadership of our people's power because the war in El Salvador has two forces of power. One is our counterpart, our enemy, which we mentioned in our document as the counterinsurgency project. This enemy is made up of Duarte's government, the top command, and all the advisers and the aid received from the current U.S. Administration. We feel that it is a project in decadence, a project in crisis, a project that has lost popularity, and a military project with failure in store. But the FMLN is the counterpart. It is the other belligerent force in this conflict. It is a force with a political expression, a territorial expression, and, in addition, has its impression among the civilian population. [end recording]

The Commander Gonzalez sent a message to the U.S. people through the visitors:

[Begin Gonzalez recording] We wanted to take this opportunity to send a message to the North American people. Last night, I heard through the Voice of America that Reagan has proposed an overall peace plan which he will take to the summit [words indistinct] human rights, regional conflicts, and the problem of [words indistinct]. In sum, I think this is the time for the U.S. people to demand that the administration be consistent with the [words indistinct]. The (?life) of this population has been recognized by many world and international organizations.

HONDURAS

LIBERAL PARTY LEADS ELECTIONS WITH 52 PERCENT

PY260101 Paris AFP in Spanish 0009 GMT 26 Nov 85

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 25 Nov (AFP) -- According to unofficial figures, the governing Liberal Party continues to consolidate its lead over the National Party, thus giving the victory to its main candidate, Jose Azcona, who now has an advantage of more than 75,000 votes.

With more than 60 percent of the votes, a total of 1,151,181, counted, the Liberal Party has 596,427 votes (51.6 percent), while the National Party has obtained 519,697 votes (44.9 percent). Moreover, Rafael Leonardo Callejas, the National Party's candidate, individually holds a large lead over the Liberal candidates, as was expected.

The partial count reported by Radio America, which has more than 150 correspondents throughout the country and a specialized computer center, provides the following results:

Liberal Party	596,427 votes (51.6 percent) Jose Azcona: 325,128 Oscar Mejia: 189,219 Efrain Bu Giron: 45,311 Carlos Roberto Reina: 34,919
National Party	519,697 votes (44.9 percent) Rafael Callejas: 488,288 Fernando Lardizabal: 16,283 Juan Urrutia: 13,690
Christian Democrats	Hernan Corrales: 21,017 (1.8 percent)
Innovation and Unity (PINU)	Enrique Aguilar: 18,040

These figures confirm the failure of the officialist faction that is headed by Roberto Suazo, who gave very firm support to candidate Oscar Mejia during his campaign, something he did not do for the other candidates of his party. The election system that was used on Sunday had never been used in the country before.

Each party was allowed to participate with several candidates and the winner will be the candidate who obtains the most votes within the winning party, even though some of the candidates of another party might obtain a majority individually. Up to the present time 16,263 blank votes and 14,708 null and void votes have been counted.

Final Results 26 November

PA260351 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0326 GMT 26 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Tegucigalpa, 25 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- The Honduran National Electoral Tribunal [TNE] has issued the results for two-thirds of the vote count and announced that the final figures will not be available until tomorrow. With 1,015,409 votes counted (it is believed that the number of votes cast is 1,500,000) the Liberal Party is ahead with 51 percent of the count.

TNE president Rafael Palacios Tosta reported this evening that there is "some delay" in the arrival of the information from the 284 municipalities throughout the country, and that it will not be until noon tomorrow when the final results will be available.

Suazo Views Elections

PA231926 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1546 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Excerpts] President Roberto Suazo Cordova has reported that the authorities captured a Nicaraguan guerrilla trying to disrupt order when Honduras is involved in elections.

[Begin Suazo recording] I think that few Hondurans will stay home, which will show that [words indistinct] a just and honest process tomorrow and not a fraudulent electoral process as in the past when this country's politicians resorted to the Armed Forces to repress people.

General Walter Lopez, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, [words indistinct] commanders, unit commanders, and other police chiefs [word indistinct] and our Armed Forces are showing the entire world that the Honduran Armed Forces are an example to Latin American armies; they must always be the people's armed arm and guarantors of democratic institutions. They have given evidence of doing just that.

As I have said, this should encourage all Hondurans to give their unconditional support to our Armed Forces to prevent subversive agents from [words indistinct].

Reporter Ruvira told me that a European station reported that Honduras is giving another example of what democracy should be; that it is involved in a democratic process that is not manipulated by divine mobs to trample the citizens as in other places. There is calm here and the president mingles with all the people.

I have no confirmation of a report that a member of the Nicaraguan revolutionary youth was arrested last night. I am not sure about that because I have not yet received a report from the commander of Comayagua public security. [end recording]

Paz Barnica Meets Candidates

PA220207 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] According to Edgardo Paz Barnica, Jose Azcona is one of the most important presidential candidates in the 24 November elections. All the presidential hopefuls were receptive to the explanations given by the Foreign Secretariat, and Paz Barnica said that the United States should stop the USSR, once and for all, in its penetration in Central America and that El Salvador is obligated to go to the International Court at The Hague in order to settle the border conflict with Honduras.

Foreign Secretary Paz Barnica explained to the presidential candidates what has been and will be our country's international policy, particularly the problems concerning the Central American area and the East-West dialogue, or the problem between the United States and the USSR. Let us listen to a summary of what the foreign secretary told the presidential candidates:

[Begin recording] [Paz Barnica] We spoke for nearly 3 hours, it was a very constructive talk about the basic aspects of the country's foreign policy.

[Unidentified reporter] What are those aspects?

[Paz Barnica] The border conflict with El Salvador, the peace efforts for Central America within the framework of the Contadora Group, the Central American crisis, the Nicaraguan situation, and relations with the United States.

[Reporter] The East-West dialogue between Gorbachev and Reagan at Europe....

[Paz Barnica, interrupting] That was also mentioned, we discussed the points we deemed advisable, by both the Foreign Secretariat and the candidates.

[Reporter] As you are more aware of that type of dialogue at a world level, could you specifically tell us what you talked about?

[Paz Barnica] Well, what I said was something that I commented on with U.S. Secretary of State Shultz on 2 October in New York during the UN General Assembly. According to the international news reports, the Central American issue was part of the agenda of the meeting, but I understand it might be discussed and it might contribute to lessening the tensions. [sentence as heard] I also understand that the United States might tell the USSR not to continue interfering in Central American issues.

[Reporter] Were the presidential candidates receptive, and what were their concerns?

[Paz Barnica] They were receptive, and they asked questions, made comments, criticisms, particularly on the subjects we have mentioned.

[Reporter] The fact some candidates did not accept, did not....

[Paz Barnica, interrupting] Practically all of them attended. Only Rafael Leonardo Callejas did not attend. [end recording]

Communists Endorse Candidates

PA251557 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2015 GMT 24 Nov 85

[By Armando Cerrato]

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 24 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- The Communist Party of Honduras [PCH] today urged the people to vote for a Liberal, a Christian Democrat, and an Innovationist in the country's general elections.

A PCH communique stated that "only three candidates have a personality and maintain a political conduct favorable to the interests of the people."

According to the Communists, those three candidates are Carlos Roberto Reina of the Liberal Revolutionary Democratic Movement (M-Lider), a new faction of the ruling Liberal Party that is also running three other candidates; Christian Democrat Hernan Corrales Padilla; and Enrique Aguilar Paz Cerrato of the Innovation and Unity Party.

"All of them have been linked to the Honduran people's struggle to preserve and expand their social achievements and democratic freedoms and they have resolutely called for the recovery of our sovereignty and national dignity," the PCH stated.

The Communist communique is signed by Rigoberto Padilla Rush, who was elected secretary general in the last PCH congress and who is in exile in an unspecified country.

Some weeks ago, the PCH, with a leadership that most of its most eminent members described as illegitimate, asked the people not to vote because it believed that there were no worthy candidates.

Nevertheless, today's call coincided with those of the leftist Marxist-Leninist parties and the Honduran Patriotic Front, which called for votes for Reina, Corrales Padilla, and Aguilar Paz Cerrato.

In their analysis of the electoral process, the Honduran Communists indicated that "the coming months will be decisive for our people's destiny."

It also stated that the line separating the popular-leaning candidates (Reina, Corrales, and Aguilar Paz) from those of the oligarchy (six other candidates) is clearly marked in the eyes of the voters." [quotation mark as received]

It indicated that this line is clear with regard to the presence of foreign troops, U.S. and anti-Sandinist, in Honduras, the opposition to an understanding with the Salvadoran Government, and the struggle for a firm policy in the face of the pretensions of the IMF and against the repression unleashed by the security forces.

The Communists descirbed Liberal candidates Jose Azcona del Hoyo, Oscar Mejia Arellano, and Efrain Bu Giron and Nationalist candidates Rafael Leonardo Callejas, Fernando Lardizabal, and Juan Pablo Urrutia as "direct or indirect agents of the oligarchy and front line reactionary conservatives of different hues."

The Communists described Jose Azcona del Hoyo as "a reactionary from head to toe, educated in Franco's Spain, a fervent supporter of the Falangists, and in Honduras a founder of a right-wing university front and representative of the Opus Dei." It also mentioned Azcona del Hoyo as "a declared enemy of the Nicaraguan people's revolution and a supporter of direct military aggression against Nicaragua."

It placed Rafael Leonardo Callejas at the same level, accusing him of "wanting to present a right wing with a new face, with an image promoted by a publicity apparatus that seeks to sell the image of a technocrat who makes no distinction among social classes."

In polls carried out in recent months in Honduras, both Azcona del Hoyo and Callejas were the most popular candidates in their respective parties, the Liberal and the Nationalist, and it is possible that along with Oscar Mejia Arellano they will be the strongest contenders in today's presidential elections.

PAZ BARNICA DENIES EXISTENCE OF CONTRA CENTER

PA231417 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 20 Nov 85 p 2

[Text] Tegucigalpa -- "To my knowledge, this center does not exist, and if there was anything like it in the past, it has not existed during the past year and a half," Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica said yesterday when asked about the "Fifth School" training camp located southeast of this capital.

Paz Barnica considered the reportage published by TIEMPO a few days ago as speculation. Paz Barnica added: "What has happened is that the Nicaraguan insurgency is an internal problem which cannot be analyzed as a separate problem, but only within the regional context of the Central American problems." In addition, he said that he had no knowledge of the reports, because he was away from the country.

However, Paz Barnica said that there have been previous reports mentioning some place where the so-called contras supposedly have their training center. Nevertheless, Paz Barnica said that any foreigner who violates Honduran laws must be punished and expelled immediately. However, some of these contras may return, because, as I have said many times, we cannot build a Berlin Wall to stop them, but we can make them respect our country, Paz Barnica concluded.

COHEP RESISTS FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO ARMY

PA251709 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 22 Nov 85 p 22

[Text] Tegucigalpa -- Jorge Gomez Andino, president of the Honduran Council for Private Enterprise (COHEP), yesterday said that it is only natural that private enterprise should refuse to give any economic contribution to the Armed Forces because the current crisis is affecting all sectors.

The business leader said that he was present at the recent meeting of Honduran businessmen with G-2 Chief Colonel Hector Aplicano, but that he did not hear Col Aplicano ask for a specific sum as a contribution because he was away from the assembly room on several occasions.

"Now, the refusal to give any contribution is only natural. Where will the money come from when there is not even enough to keep business going? We are being very cautious in our investments in order to stay alive," Gomez Andino stressed. The current economic situation is so bad that right now it would be very difficult for a kidnapped businessman to collect his ransom.

"The refusal (to grant a contribution) is not only from the businessmen; other institutions would also do the same," he added.

Gomez Andino said that Col Aplicano mentioned the importance of adopting security measures in view of reports about political agitation in Honduras with the recent entrance of terrorists in the country.

"He mentioned names of some of these terrorists, and warned us that we should begin taking precautions for our personal security," Gomez Andino said. He added that Col Aplicano praised the security systems used to protect businessmen Miguel Facusse and Paul Vinelli.

"The truth is that most of us do not have such security systems, but it is also true that we feel that no matter how good these systems may be, they are useless, because the terrorists have the advantage of knowing when they are going to hit, while we don't" Gomez Andino said. As an example, he mentioned the case of General Anastasio Somoza Debayle, who ended being a target of the terrorists despite all the security apparatus that surrounded him.

G-2 Denies 'Shakedown'

PA251738 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 22 Nov 85 p 22

[Text] Tegucigalpa -- Colonel Hector Aplicano, G-2 of the Armed Forces, said yesterday that the contributions he has requested of national businessmen were not in exchange for personal protection, but for the implementation of a broad national intelligence project, because Honduras is lacking in this area.

The top Armed Forces official said this in response to statements disclosed by certain Honduran businessmen to the effect that Col Aplicano had asked them for a contribution of 500 lempiras a month to guarantee them greater personal protection.

"I told them that I needed 500,000 lempiras a month to set up the project and that is why I asked them for a contribution, even though we have not yet talked about exact amounts. That will be done in due time," Col Aplicano said.

He said that the Honduran Armed Forces and its intelligence department lack a main analysis center where all the information that the country needs for the adoption of decisions in all areas of national interest could be gathered and processed. The national intelligence project would involve gathering information abroad, which is very costly, Col Aplicano said.

He said that he was not surprised that some businessmen were annoyed about the contribution. He said that they had previously held a meeting and at that time they had even gone to the U.S. Embassy to complain. He said that the military intelligence budget was a mere 18,000 lempiras a month and it is very difficult to set up an information center with that amount.

Col Aplicano said that Honduran intelligence agencies are in no way comparable to those of other countries. He said firmly that the businessmen would be asked for their cooperation to the degree that circumstances demand, and, especially "if there is a subsequent emergency, everybody will have to cooperate."

He said that the objectives are very clear and they were clearly explained to the businessmen. Therefore, no one should question the purpose of the contributions. Finally, he said there will be new meetings with the businessmen to continue explaining the project that is being planned so that they may appreciate the importance of their contribution. Finally, he denied that this is a "shakedown," because it is a matter of defending national interests, he said.

NICARAGUA

OFFICIAL REPORT ISSUED ON REBEL DEATHS

PY252306 Paris AFP in Spanish 2215 GMT 25 Nov 85

[Text] Managua, 25 Nov (AFP) -- Official sources today reported that a total of 18 rebels and 1 Sandinist soldier died on 24 November in the region of Central Zelaya during a clash between government troops and a column of 150 counterrevolutionaries (contras).

The state radio station Voice of Nicaragua announced that the rebel column tried to occupy the village of Cara de Mono, 200 km east of Managua, but it was thrown back by the village's militia and soldiers in a clash that lasted from 0830 to 1800. It was also indicated the Sandinist Air Force flew sorties, as it did last week in the village of Santo Domingo, over Cara de Mono to help repel the rebels.

Military sources have also reported that the number of rebels who died in the failed attempt to occupy Santo Domingo, Chontales Department, on 19 November now number 74.

The attack against this village, which has just over 5,000 inhabitants, was made by approximately 350 rebels, but they were thrown back by the Sandinist People's Army (EPS) and the village's militia with the support of MI-17 and MI-24 helicopters, which are manufactured in the Soviet Union.

These helicopters, which are considered to be real flying tanks, were used for the first time in combat in Nicaragua in August 1985, when anti-Sandinist forces occupied for several hours the village of Trinidad, 120 km from Managua.

ARMY REPELS CONTRA TAKEOVER ATTEMPT IN CHONTALES

PA251617 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 25 Nov 85

[Text] We have more information on the attack in Cara de Mono, where 18 counterrevolutionaries were annihilated yesterday during a clash between troops of the Sandinist People's Army [EPS] and FDN [Nicaraguan Democratic Force] mercenaries in the village of Santa Ana Cara de Mono, Chontales Department, in Nicaragua's Region 5.

A Defense Ministry communique issued in Region 5 and reported by the ANN news agency indicates that 150 mercenaries attempted to occupy the village of Santa Ana, 12 km northwest of Muy Muy. It states that the clash began at 0930 and lasted until 1830 and that the exact number of mercenaries who were killed has not been confirmed because they withdrew in view of the EPS' counterattack.

This attack took place less than 7 days after 350 FDN mercenaries attempted to capture Santo Domingo. More than 70 counterrevolutionaries were killed and an unidentified number wounded in that action, in which the contras lost a large amount of military supplies.

120 CONTRAS KILLED IN 17-24 NOVEMBER CLASHES

PA251924 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1814 GMT 25 Nov 85

[Text] A total of 120 contras have been killed in the past 6 [as heard] days, in several clashes with the Sandinist People's Army, EPS.

Between 22 and 23 November, counterrevolutionary groups tried to attack several State Production Units, located in Las Mercedes, 21 kms northeast of Camuapa; La Corona, 11 km southwest of San Jose de las Vegas; La Trinidad, 13 km southwest of San Jose de las Vegas; the (La Pollotuca) Cooperative, 19 km northeast of Camoapa; and the Miraflor Cooperative, 25 km northeast of Camoapa.

A total of 120 mercenaries were killed in these actions between 22-23 November, plus an attempt to occupy Cara de Mono, 12 km northeast of Muelle de los Bueyes, and a foiled attack on Santo Domingo. Here is the breakdown:

Seventy four contras were killed while trying to attack Santo Domingo; ten 25 km northeast of Camoapa at 0500 on 22 November; ten 1 km northeast of Wamblan, near the border on 17 November; eight killed 32 km north of Waslala on 22 November; and 18 killed on 24 November, while trying to occupy Cara de Mono, located 12 km northeast of Bueye de los Muelles, as we reported this morning. In addition, we must regret the death of companero militiaman Ivan Jarquin Torres in Cara de Mono. We repeat: A total of 120 contras have been killed in the past 6 days.

We must also stress that defense work of the people's militias and of the EPS permanent and militia troops, together with the Sandinist Air Force, during the various actions, particularly in Santo Domingo and Cara de Mono, made it possible to deal these blows on the contras. We repeat: A total of 120 contras were killed during the past 6 days, according to Defense Ministry sources.

FDN TASK FORCE SEIZES LA PRESILLA GARRISON

PA241841 Bogota EL SIGLO (NICARAGUA HOY Supplement) in Spanish 20 Nov 85 p 4

[Text] Combat units of the Jorge Salazar task force that operates in Chontales and southern Zelaya cut off the road to Rama when they seized the La Presilla garrison located between La Esperanza and Cara de Mono.

The Sandinist garrison was taken by surprise by the UNO-FDN [Nicaraguan Opposition Unity-Nicaraguan Democratic Force] forces and 35 members of the EPS [Sandinist People's Army] were killed and 55 were wounded in the fighting. The garrison fell into the hands of the FDN, which seized 38 AK-47 rifles, 2 Soviet heavy machineguns, RPG rockets, 52,000 cartridges for the AK rifles, and large amounts of such articles as uniforms, boots, knapsacks, ponchos, and medicine.

As part of the operation, the Jorge Salazar task force destroyed an armored vehicle, two IFA trucks, and one State Security vehicle in the garrison.

The forces sent from La Esperanza to counteract the attack were ambushed and lost many lives and materiel. Three more trucks were destroyed by the RPG's of the insurgent troops and approximately 16 survivors surrendered to the attackers. The 2,500 residents of La Presilla warmly welcomed the fighters for Nicaragua's freedom.

D'ESCOTO ON U.S. AGGRESSION DURING VISIT TO INDIA

PA221414 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] New Delhi -- Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto, who is on an official visit to India, warned that Nicaragua will not discuss military issues with the United States as long as that country maintains its aggression against Nicaragua.

He said that proof of the fact that the CIA guides terrorist actions against Nicaragua is the House of Representatives decision to provide them with communications equipment and other types of equipment to continue murdering and kidnapping Nicaraguans.

Referring to the possibility of the United States invading Nicaragua, D'Escoto said that if they dare to come it will not be easy for them to leave, and if they do it will be in plastic bags.

Ortega To Visit India

PA242235 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto announced today in New Delhi that President Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra will visit India. Foreign Minister D'Escoto added that this official visit will be after the upcoming Nonaligned Movement summit to be held in Zimbabwe. D'Escoto is on a 5-day official visit to India. India is one of the founders of the Nonaligned Movement and Rajiv Gandhi is the movement's current president.

BUSH STATEMENTS AT CARIBBEAN CONFERENCE CITED

PA221519 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] The U.S. Vice President has hinted that the United States could take an action against Nicaragua similar to that taken in Grenada. Has the United States finally recognized the irreversible nature of the Sandinist Revolution? This question arises from the statement made by the Vice President of the United States in Miami yesterday when he said that his government does not want more Castro's and Ortega's in Latin America. Speaking before the 9th Caribbean Conference being held in Miami, George Bush said that the rescue of the democratic governments like the one performed in Grenada, and preventing the installation of oppressive governments like Cuba and Nicaragua, is a matter of moral interest for the United States.

Must this new act of insolence by the U.S. rulers be interpreted as an attempt to do the same here in Nicaragua as they did in Grenada, or have they resigned themselves to respecting the will of the Nicaraguan people? Will they now leave us to build our future in peace? Whichever way it may be, the people of Sandino know that they must not let their guard down and must remain alert to give the correct response to any situation that may arise.

Vice President Bush mentioned the Caribbean Basin Plan that the famous Kissinger Comission helped to draft. With this plan, $1 billion was going to be distributed among the countries of the area, however, the same commission decided that the plan was just a dream, because the exports from 23 countries to the United States which were to be increased actually decreased, and the price of some export products dropped creating social unrest with the known consequences.

STATE SECURITY REPORTEDLY ARRESTS PLI LEADER

PA231750 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0136 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Text] Maragua, 22 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- State security agents arrested Bosco Abarca Lacayo, secretary general of the Independent Liberal Party's (PLI's) departmental board of directors in Managua, sources from this party reported today.

The informers told ACAN-EFE that Abarca Lacayo, who is a business administrator, was at the Immigrations General Directorate last Wednesday when he was arrested. The political leader was requesting a visa to attend an international meeting of Liberal Party leaders, which will take place in Buenos Aires Argentina on 30 November.

Sandinist authorities have not explained the reasons for arresting the PLI leader, Liberal spokesmen said. The same sources said that Anabel Buitrago, another PLI militant, was interrogated by state security authorities for 3 days. Anabal was freed last Monday.

The PLI participated in the 4 November 1984 elections. It obtained 105,493 votes during those elections, becoming the third political force in that country.

MAIL FROM U.S., OTHER COUNTRIES 'VIOLATED'

PA221425 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] The mail arriving in Nicaragua from the United States and other countries continues to be violated. Documents, letters, money, foreign currency, and checks are constantly being removed. Tampering with mail in Nicaragua has reached such an extreme that 10 employees from the telegraph and communications offices were imprisoned. It has been unofficially estimated that in the 6 years of the Sandinist regime, no less than $1 million has been stolen in this manner.

GOVERNMENT WORKERS TO JOIN COFFEE HARVEST

PA231429 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 20 Nov 85 p 1

[Text] The central Nicaraguan government has ordered the temporary closure -- total or partial -- of several ministries or state agencies to strengthen the final effort for the fourth coffee harvest battle.

(Samuel Canto), member of the FSLN's 3d regional committee, has said that these agencies include Sinaforp [National System for Professional Training]; INAP [Nicaraguan Public Administration Institute]; Cultura [Ministry of Culture], where only daily activities will be carried out, thus making this a nearly total closure; MED [Ministry of Education]; and IRENA [Nicaraguan Natural Resources and Environment Institute], where some directorates will be partially affected. The source has indicated that the mobilization for this effort is completely on a voluntary basis. Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega himself, who met with cabinet members yesterday, stressed that the state workers who respond to the appeal will have their jobs ensured.

In addition, the CNES [National Council for Higher Education] and the MED will guarantee compensation examinations for those students who leave their classrooms to participate in the coffee harvest. Those university students who attend classes by night will not submit examinations. Their grades will be averaged.

Meanwhile, UNEN [National Union of Nicaraguan Students], FES [Federation of High School Students], and UNE [National Union of Employees] leaders have reported that 12,000 brigade members are to participate in the harvest for Managua, 5,000 of whom are state workers. The latter will begin to join the harvest on 26 November.

ANALISIS INTERVIEWS FOREIGN MINISTER D'ESCOTO

PY252022 Santiago ANALISIS in Spanish 12-18 Nov 85 pp 24, 25

[Exclusive interview with Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto by Pamela Jiles in Managua -- date not given]

[Excerpts] [D'Escoto] This is a war between a moral power, the small and improverished Nicaragua, and an economic and military power like the United States. This superpower is determined to destroy the People's Sandinist Revolution. Nicaragua is determined to defend its self-determination without kneeling before the imperial power. That is exactly what it wants: that we recognize it as the master of the universe.

The Reagan administration is very well aware that, by defending ourselves, we are defending the rights of all Latin American peoples. Everything that has happened in Nicaragua after the ousting of the Somoza government, which was strongly supported by imperialism, shows that when the people decide to be free and unite to achieve this goal, there is no power on earth that can stop them. Therefore, Nicaragua is dangerous from the imperialist viewpoint, because it is a dangerous example.

[Jiles] Does this "moral power" have any change of defeating the U.S. Army, one of the world's most powerful armies, in case of an invasion?

[D'Escoto] Beyond all doubt...I am sure that here in Nicaragua the entire people, young and old, including my 85-year old mother -- you have seen her -- would take whatever is within its reach to fight for this freedom for which we have paid such a high price. The problem between imperialism and Nicaragua is not new. It began in the 19th century, and it has nothing to do with the "fear of communism" as they claim, because the October revolution had not even happened when the United States invaded and occupied Nicaragua.

The Nicaraguans have characteristics that they do not like: our will to be free and our determination to fight to the end. If they come here, there will be tremendous bloodshed. They have a great capacity to kill and I imagine that before an invasion by the Marines they will send their air raids... and who knows who will survive. But I can assure you that some people will survive, and once again this land will be soaked with the blood of martyrs and heroes... New children will be born to Nicaragua, as occurred after the death of Sandino, when they believed that by killing him they would bar dignity from this land. And look at the many children that Nicaragua now has!

Look, in my capacity as a Christian, I believe the fact that we are being persecuted by the world's strongest military power, which defends an old order of exploitation, racism, and injustice is categorical proof that we are doing the right thing. Christ has said that whoever wants to create a new order based on love will suffer, will receive reprisals, and will be persecuted by the forces that defend the old order. Thus, the genuine revolutionary, which is the same as saying the genuine Christian, must necessarily oppose imperialism. Otherwise he is neither a revolutionary nor a Christian. Do you get the point?

[Jiles] You have made a statement that calls our attention, a call for "evangelic insurrection." What is it all about?

[D'Escoto] Look, we Christians are called to commit ourselves fully to the struggle for changing society, for a profound and radical change, for an authentic revolution. But we should ask ourselves whether there is a method of struggle in which we, as Christians, can engage. And I believe there is.

The evangelical goal is that there be no more war. We have to begin introducing methods I call 'evangelical' which others call 'nonviolent.' But I do not like this term because it is negative and suggests 'quietism,' which means remaining with our arms crossed. This is not what I mean. To call for an evangelic insurrection means to call for collective propheticism, which implies that we Christians -- in addition to participating in and being the best combatants (because being a Christian presupposes shwoing an exemplary love for the fatherland and for our brothers), in addition to fighting with weapons, from the diplomatic, legal, and economic trenches -- we must fight from the theological trench. This is true especially because this imposter, the White House, also wants the world to recognize it as the defender of the sacred Judeo-Christian values. This is incredible.

It is not a question of replacing it. In the struggle for liberation, all Christians must participate shoulder-to-shoulder with all our brothers, using conventional methods. But there are times when these methods must be complemented with specifically Christian methods. We must rise, strengthen all trenches and add the trench of evengelic insurrection.

The interesting thing is that here, our fellow combatants are the first to understand this. The greatest answer to the call came precisely from the Nicaraguan Armed Forces. And this is logical because our revolution is peaceful. It hates violence, and it uses weapons only as a means to preserve life.

HURRICANE KATE TERMED WORST NATURAL DISASTER

FL231435 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] Our people's normal creative and working life is being restored throughout the country after Hurricane Kate passed through. As a GRANMA editorial indicates, the consequences of Hurricane Kate make it -- from the economic standpoint -- the worst natural disaster the country has faced. The editorial points out that despite the damages, we have to realize this serious setback has constituted at the same time a lesson of human victory. The main thing is how, thanks to the diligence and efficiency of zone defense councils and to the people's discipline and cooperation through their mass organizations, human life was protected once again. Because of this, we have to mourn only two deaths. Also thanks to that efficient work, we prevented more damages.

In the existing situation throughout the country, with the strong support of mass organizations in each affected province, municipality, and community, the party and government are working hard to find solutions to the problems as soon as possible. Intense work is being carried out to reestablish basic services, especially electricity. Its distribution networks were seriously damaged, primarily in Havana.

The extent of the heavy losses, mainly in sugarcane, citrus, and banana fields, and damage to numerous industrial installations and warehouses make it necessary to adjust next year's economic plan. At the same time, the consequences of this natural disaster will have to be taken into account, in some cases during discussions of the economic and social gudelines for the next 5-year period.

Thus, we will have to struggle to find the way to rechannel efforts and resources within the framework of the 5-year period in those sectors of the economy where it is absolutely necessary, so that we can maintain the basic objectives we have planned. This is noted in GRANMA's editorial: "To Face Adversity With Combative and Victorious Spirit."

Sugar Industry Loses 10M Pesos

FL252240 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1900 GMT 25 Nov 85

[Text] Losses resulting from Hurricane Kate in the industrial branch of the Sugar Industry Ministry total approximately 10 million in Ciego de Avila. This includes equipment repair shops, collection and preprocessing centers, and railway centers. In addition, 29,000 sacks of sugar were damaged by water that penetrated the warehouses where the sugar was stored. Of this total, 15,000 sacks belong to the agro-industrial complex Enrique Varona. The most significant material damage in that sector in Ciego de Avila was recorded in the Maximo Gomez, Ciro Redondo, Bolivia, Enrique Varona, and primero de Enero Centers. The damage was primarily the roofs and electrical areas.

After the hurricane the workers of those entities began the arduous task of estimating damage and repairing the centers and agricultural equipment needed to begin the harvest.

MAS MARTINEZ NAMED AMBASSADOR TO URUGUAY

PY252320 Paris AFP in Spanish 2310 GMT 25 Nov 85

[Text] Havana, 25 Nov (AFP) -- It was officially announced today in Havana that Joaquin Mas Martinez has been named Cuban ambassador to Uruguay. Mas Martinez has until now occupied the post of director of the North American Directorate of the Cuban Foreign Ministry.

Uruguay and Cuba resumed diplomatic relations on 17 October.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR ENDS DIPLOMATIC TOUR

FL231318 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, party first secretary and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has bestowed the Solidarity Order on the chest of Konstantin Katuchev, CPSU Central Committee member and Soviet ambassador to Cuba. Army General Raul Castro, party second secretary and first vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, and other Politburo, Secretariat, and Central Committee members attended the formal ceremony at the Soviet Embassy in Havana.

Politburo member Carlos Rafael Rodriguez delivered a speech underscoring Katuchev's fruitful work. The Soviet ambassador is ending his diplomatic tenure in Cuba. Katuchev expressed his deep gratitude for this recognition of his work and said it is an honor he extends to the team which has worked with him during his 3 years of diplomatic service in Cuba.

PERUVIAN RELATIONS TO BE DISCUSSED IN HAVANA

FL231542 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Text] Peruvian Foreign Minister Alan Wagner has asserted that in mid-December a Peruvian-Cuban commission will meet in Havana to promote cooperation between the two countries and to resume relations at the level of ambassadors. In the Peruvian city of Ica, the minister said his country intends to maintain diplomatic relations with all Latin American countries and that Cuba is included.

MALAGASY OFFICIAL NOTES 'EXCELLENT' RELATIONS

PA240033 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] In Havana, Malagasy Foreign Minister Jean Bemananjara has said that relations between his country and Cuba are excellent in matters relating to politics, economics, and scientific-technical cooperation. Today the Malagasy foreign minister will end his visit to Cuba, where he has spent the last week at the invitation of his Cuban counterpart, Isidoro Malmierca.

In a brief meeting with Cuban journalists on the day before his departure, Bemananjara reiterated the need for Third World nations to unite and face the foreign debt problem and urged the international community to apply economic sanctions against the South African regime.

Bemananjara Departs

FL221624 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] After paying an official visit at the invitation of the Cuban Government, Malagasy Foreign Minister Jean Bemananjara has returned to his country. Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca went to Havana's airport to see off Bemananjara, who headed his country's delegation to the fourth meeting of a joint intergovernmental commission for economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between Cuba and Madagascar.

IRANIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION VISITS HAVANA

GF260742 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 26 Nov 85

[Text] A parliamentary delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran headed by Mr Ahmad 'Azizi, chairman of the foreign policy commission of the Islamic consultative Majlis, who is visiting Cuba following a trip to Nicaragua, met the head of the Cuban people's National Assembly at the country's assembly building.

During the meeting both sides emphasized the need for relations and exchanges of views between their legislatures in order to further expand all aspects of relations. They also discussed political and economic matters of mutual interest for both countries. During the meeting the Iranian parliamentary delegation described the Islamic republic's latest position in connection with the imposed war.

URUGUAY'S RAUL SENDIC ARRIVES FOR MEDICAL CARE

FL251926 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 25 Nov 85

[Text] Raul Sendic, founder and leader of the Tupamaros National Liberation Front of Uruguay, is visiting Havana at the invitation of the PCC Central Committee. During his visit to Cuba, Sendic will receive medical care to recover from the health problems caused by the tortures to which he was subjected during the 14 years he was imprisoned under the Uruguayan military government.

MALMIERCA SPEAKS AT FOREIGN POLICY CONFERENCE

FL231946 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Text] The ninth international conference on Cuban foreign policy organized by the Cuban Central Trade Organization [central sindical cubana] has been closed by Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca. Malmierca gave a broad overview of Cuba's position and the present international situation. Among the subjects discussed were the talks between Gorbachev and Reagan, which stand out because of their importance. They will allow steps to be taken toward detente.

FMLN COMMANDER MARTINEZ INTERVIEW CONTINUES

PA232205 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 22 Nov 85

["Second part" of an interview with FMLN Commander Jose Roberto Martinez by Ezequiel Perez Martinez; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Perez] At present the Salvadoran Army has about 50,000 men. Previously the Army had only between 18,000 and 20,000 men in arms. How do you explain the fact that so large an army with such sophisticated armament has been unable to exterminate the guerrillas?

[Martinez] The Army planned to have as many as 50,000 men in arms by 1985. The number has remained at about 40,000, chiefly because of the number of casualties we have inflicted. A fundamental fact should be kept in mind by all revolutionaries: It has been proved in all revolutions in the world -- Vietnam, Cuba, Nicaragua, and all of the countries that have been liberated -- there has always been a disproportion between the enemy's number of men in arms and equipment and the number of guerrillas and their equipment. The Army has always had many more men and more sophisticated means. The guerrillas have always fought with a smaller number of men and much less sophisticated weaponry.

Despite this, history has shown that revolutionary movements have prevailed over regular armies for several reasons. First of all, the guerrillas are supported by the people. Without this support no guerrilla movement in the world could withstand an onslaught by the enemy. The enemy Army in El Salvador does not enjoy this popular support; the FMLN does.

The other reason a powerful Army with sophisticated means has not been able to destroy us is that our participation is based on a revolutionary principle: The struggle for social justice and true peace in our country, defending our interests, which are those of our people. In the enemy Army, however, recruitment is carried out forcibly through repression. Those forced to join the Army have no principles to defend. No explanation has been given to them about what they are called on to defend. This shows that it is our revolutionary morale that allows us to suffer a thousand sacrifices and adverse conditions in order to go on struggling in our revolution.

[Perez] It is precisely this morale of the Salvadoran guerrillas that is lacking in many officers of the regime's Army, including captains and sublieutenants, the ones who bear the brunt of the struggle against you.

[Martinez] Captains, lieutenants, sublieutenants, and sergeants are those who engage us directly and experience the FMLN's creative and offensive capacity. All these officers are now tired and have seen for themselves that the Army cannot defeat the FMLN militarily. More than any member of the High Command, major or colonel, these low-ranking officers risk their lives at all times defending the interests, not of their people but of the oligarchy, as well as those of the High Command members bound to become oligarchs through theft and pillage in our country.

ARUBA

NETHERLAND ANTILLES HOLD PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS

FL231156 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Text] The elections on the Netherland Antilles has brought victory on Curacao for Prime Minister Liberia Peters' party, the PNP, and a seat on Aruba for Betico Croes' MEP.

The people for Aruba were for the first time voting for their own parliament since the island has been granting separate status from the rest of the Antilles as of the beginning of 1986. The new parliament on the island has 21 seats of which the MEP has won only eight.

Mrs Liberia Peters gained three seats in Curacao and will have six places in the Antillean Parliament. The opposition party led by former prime minister Dom Martina lost two seats for a final total of four in the parliament.

HAITI

SILENCE CONTINUES OVER VENEZUELAN CRITICISM

PA241645 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1945 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Port au Prince, 23 Nov (DPA) -- The Haitian Government has yet to react to an unfavorable statement issued by the Venezuelan Congress against Haitian Ambassador to Venezuela Paul Estime, who is the brother of Haitian Foreign Minister Jean-Robert Estime. The Congress stated that Estime is no longer welcome in Caracas. This was after the diplomat responded to the charge by Congress that the Haitian regime is a dictatorship that is not in line with the democratic ideals in Latin America.

The Haitian press, which is under government control, has remained silent about this incident. Meanwhile, Venezuelan Ambassador to Haiti Jose Gregorio Gonzalez Rodriguez has gone to Caracas for consultations and the embassy in Port au Prince is headed by the first secretary, who has refrained from making any statements.

ST VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

HOUSE SPEAKER, DEPUTY ELECTED TO ASSEMBLY

FL221525 Bridgetown CANA in English 2339 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Kingstown, St Vincent, Nov 21, CANA -- Douglas Williams, a 49-year-old lawyer, was elected today as speaker of the House of Assembly to replace Olin Dennie who resigned in September amidst controversy about a property transaction in which he was involved. Another lawyer, Parnell Campbell, was earlier this week appointed a government senator, and was elected deputy speaker.

Williams was elected unopposed as speaker, but Campbell, 40, beat opposition Senator Hendrick Alexander by 12 votes to five. Former Deputy Speaker Senator David Bonadie, a supermarket proprietor, also resigned in September because of business commitments.